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HIGHWAYMEN RAMPANT.

A WHITE PLAINS LAWYER KNOCKED UNCONSCIOUS.

ATTACKED WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF SEVERAL HOUSES—FRIGHTENED OFF BEFORE THEY COULD ROB HIM.

As Wilson Brown, Jr., a prominent lawyer of White Plains, was on his way home at 9 o'clock on Monday night he was attacked by a highwayman in Hamilton-ave., one of the prominent streets of White Plains, was struck from behind with a black-jack and knocked unconscious. He lay on the ground for some time, until a passerby picked him up and assisted him to his home. He was bleeding from a wound in the head.

As soon as Mr. Brown was taken home Doctors N. F. Curtis and H. E. Schmidt were summoned and attended to his injuries. They found that he had been struck at the base of the neck, below the ear, the blow causing a slight fracture of the skull. The doctors do not think that his injury will result seriously.

Yesterday Mr. Brown was resting easily and was able to tell of the assault. All that he could say about the affair was that he was delayed at his office, near the Courthouse, until nearly 9 o'clock, when he started home, carrying a small satchel containing legal papers which he intended to look over.

He said he had turned into Hamilton-ave., not far from his home, when he was struck down. He says he did not see his assailant, as the night was dark. The highwayman, no doubt, became frightened when Mr. Brown fell, and ran away, taking with him the satchel and the papers which he had just been carrying.

Hamilton-ave. is one of the fashionable streets of White Plains, and is about 100 feet wide. It was on a Sunday afternoon that the highwayman was seen. Just before Mr. Brown arrived at the spot where he was struck several persons passed by on their way to a reception. One of the persons passing along the avenue was George Foster. He saw a large man loitering near where Mr. Brown was assaulted.

HE SAYS HE WAS ROBBED OF \$50. AN EX-ALDERMAN'S TALE OF AN EARLY MORNING ATTACK—THREATENED WITH DEATH.

In the heart of Long Island City, at 140 o'clock yesterday morning, ex-Alderman Hugo Schmidt, of Sunnyside, was robbed of \$50. He was walking along the shore of the city, near the Long Island Railroad. A shrubby border the winding path that leads from Jackson-ave. to the railroad crossing. No better place could be found for the work of desperadoes.

The scene of the attack is a boss builder and contractor. Yesterday Schmidt drew \$50 from the Queens County Bank to pay some bills. In the afternoon he came to this city and made a tour of several West Side liquor-stores. He reached Long Island City at 12 o'clock, and got off a Steinway trolley car at Jackson and Skillman aves. to cut across the lots to his home in the Sunnyside part of the city.

He did not walk more than 200 feet when, near the North Shore railroad tracks, three men stopped him and asked him what time it was. He pulled out his watch to accommodate the strangers, but had hardly time to make answer when one of the trio dealt him a stunning blow on the head with a heavy stick.

He fell to the ground, and the three men, with some assistance, searched his pockets. The tallest of the men, who was the ringleader, threatened to kill the ex-Alderman if he made any outcry. They struck Schmidt a number of times in the

face and body with their fists. In his inside waist coat pocket Schmidt carried fifty-five dollar bills and one \$10 bill. These the thieves took. He had \$40 in his pocket. The ringleader, who was a man of about 30 years of age, turned and looked at Schmidt and said: "You had better be careful, or you will be killed."

When he recovered he was bleeding from the forehead and the right side of his face was frightfully swollen. He was unable to make his way with great difficulty down Jackson-ave. to the Second Precinct Police Station, where he related his experience. He was immediately taken to the hospital, where he is now recovering.

It is a fact that the highwaymen are very numerous in this city. They are very bold and are not afraid of the police. They are very clever and are able to escape from the police. They are very dangerous and are a great nuisance to the city.

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approached the Governor his mission assumed an important character. He was a Japanese. Instantly the press raised a chorus of indignation and asked: "Is this a new exhibition of Chinese insolence? Does the Middle Kingdom imagine that Japan, having declined the mediation of European Powers and of the President of the United States, will consent to confer with a foreign employee of the Chinese Government, the Commissioner of Customs? Let us learn at once and finally that such a send a duty-laden envoy of high rank to make unconditional surrender and to accept Japan's terms, all hope of peace must be dismissed."

Suddenly it was learned that the vessel had steamed away from the shores of Japan, carrying this nondescript envoy home to China; that the Japanese Premier had declined to meet Mr. Detring, and that the mission had been a complete fiasco. The Nation brooded again. But, from the mutterings of the Tokyo journals, it was easy to infer that prospects of peace had not been improved by the incident; yet the mission was not by any means a total failure. Skillful manipulation enabled it to serve the useful purpose of conveying to China the assurance that Japan would never consent to formulate terms until she found herself confronted by a plenipotentiary accredited to accept or reject them finally. She cannot suppress her military operations, and each blow delivered augments the victor's title to ask and diminishes that of the vanquished. Power to refuse. A bargain must, therefore, be struck promptly and conclusively, on a condition incompatible with journeying to and fro of private messengers carrying port-parlors across a distance of a thousand miles.

The sequel of the story remains, however, to be told. It was not altogether or even chiefly because of the Japanese Premier's refusal to show his hand prematurely that the Detring mission left Kobe after a stay of only three days. The truth is that the United States had appeared upon the scene. But why? In the Treaty of 1853 Japan stipulated that if any other Nation acts unjustly toward Japan, the United States will exert its good offices on being informed of the case to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question. Many people believe that the United States is now mediating on the strength of this clause, and many people will also find difficulty in perceiving how such a clause can be made applicable to the present case, for though China is considered "unfriendly" to Japan, the United States can scarcely ignore that view, as certainly it cannot ignore the fact that Japan applied did it consent to act under that clause.

There is, as may be supposed, another explanation. The United States is in Peking and in Tokyo are mere extending functions which involved upon them at the beginning of the war, when it was not clear that the United States was in charge of Japanese interests in China and Chinese interests in Japan respectively. Accordingly, a telegram from the United States to the Japanese Legation in Peking had agreed to become the channel of communication between the two countries. The reason for existence. Hence he was already preparing to start when the hopelessness of his further stay in Japan became apparent.

Marshall Yamata, commander-in-chief of the first Japanese army, is now on his way back from Manchuria to Hiroshima, his place on the field being taken by Lieutenant-General Kuroki, who is regarded to the rank of marshal in recognition of his brilliant services. Yamata's return means that the United States will be able to get a more important military operation. It will probably not go to Moukden, though that enterprise is not abandoned, as it is essential to the programme. The capture of Moukden might hurt Chinese sentiment badly, but to march an army there is a military necessity. It is a strategic value, lying beyond the confines of the Chinese Empire, and it is a strategic value, lying beyond the confines of the Chinese Empire.

DETURING'S ERRAND TO JAPAN WHY HIS MISSION PROVED SUCH A COMPLETE FIASCO. IT FAILED CHIEFLY BECAUSE AMERICAN INTERESTS HAD BECOME THE MEDIUM OF COMMUNICATION—JAPANESE PLANS FOR THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Tokio, Dec. 7.—China's latest attempt to put an end to the war with Japan has failed. The story is simply this: A steamer with a Chinese crew and bearing a Chinese name, flying the German flag, arrived at Kobe. She had on board G. Detring, a German merchant, and a Japanese interpreter. Mr. Detring was a German merchant, and a Japanese interpreter. Mr. Detring was a German merchant, and a Japanese interpreter. Mr. Detring was a German merchant, and a Japanese interpreter.

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Practical Results—13 Years Work

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WHISKEY TRUST PLANS.

A CIRCULAR FROM THE DIRECTORS.

SEVERAL SCHEMES OF REORGANIZATION SUGGESTED—NO MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THEIR PLANS.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 18.—The directors of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company issued their statement to the stockholders of the company today.

After calling attention to the efforts of the Board of Directors to take advantage of the increased tax lately enacted, the fact that the customers became restive.

It is difficult to estimate the amount of additional working capital that will be required. It will need at least \$200,000 additional capital to carry out the plan.

Plan 1. Organize a new company under the laws of any State considered most suitable. The stockholders of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company are to subscribe for the preferred stock at the rate of one share preferred for every ten shares of the common stock.

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paid in the Distilling and Cattle Feeding stockholders to have the preference in subscribing for the same, or, in other words, on payment for each share of stock a dividend stock given.

The following financial statement is incorporated in the circular:

ASSETS. Stock of spirits, alcohol and whiskey, \$25,732.54; stock of grain, cooperage and malted barley, 240,301.40; Good book accounts, 470,270.43; Value of the insurance, 400,242.43; Cash in plants, 255,752.36; Total, \$2,321,228.94.

LIABILITIES. Bills payable, \$154,952.16; Notes payable, \$1,011,317.21; Expenses item, other debts to January 1, 1905, 50,000.00; Surplus cash and cash assets, 100,000.00; Total, \$2,321,228.94.

There also may be found a choice collection of pictures suitable for Holiday Gifts at prices from FIVE DOLLARS upward. Call or send for price pamphlet.

Steamer Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with passengers to Old Dominion Sea Co. Steamer Tallahassee, Adams, Savannah, with mail and passengers to R. L. Walker.

Steamer Lehigh, (Br.), Graham, Antwerp-Bank & Javon.

Steamer Cottage City, Bennett, Portland-Mo-Horale & Javon.

Steamer Leona, Wilder, Key West and Galveston-C & M.

Steamer Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston-H & P.

Steamer Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News-Dominion Sea Co.

Steamer Tallahassee, Adams, Savannah-R. L. Walker.